

In all, during the last three months, the number of deaths has been 2,720 persons of all ages.

This was a specimen of *Hippopotamus* sent by the Viceroy of Egypt to the messenger of the Garden of Plants, in Paris, has at last arrived here. This huge and ugly animal, is despite its anomalous form, a most beautiful creature. Its color is white and brown, and he is as wild as a lion. It was brought from Madagascar in a large box, prepared for the use of elephants, into which the guardian used to pour fresh water. Ten goats are also travelling with him to furnish him with milk. His keeper is a Nubian of the appearance, who captured him in the river White Nile. This hippopotamus is the first which has been brought to Paris, and he is daily visited by numerous amateurs and naturalists.

A gentleman named M. de Barager, has presented a project to the Emperor, by which he proves that within a short time Paris will become a sea port; that is to say, that it is quite possible to construct a canal, by which the ships of a certain capacity. A sum of 139 000 francs has already been granted to him for that purpose.

Yesterday morning, a ship of 200 tons burden, called *La Sole*, from Bordeaux, arrived at the quai de Louvre, loaded with a great number of the same tomnars, but her keel is flat. She came from Bordeaux with Havre in eight days.

The blind of France are said to be about one to every thousand individuals. The unfortunate amount to 57,000 in the whole population of France.

Le Figaro has made much ado to announce that Mr. Montal, the renowned piano maker of Paris, of whom I have already spoken in my letter, has just been named by brevet, piano manufacturer of her Majesty the Empress Eugenie. The instrument which has been the cause of this honor is the "Montal," which has never made by any maker, not only by the richness of design, the ornaments of bronze, and the style of Boule, which would not have been denied by the inventor himself. But the most extraordinary of all this is, that the exterior ornaments, a and the interior

Montal has been deprived of sight since he was three years old. The above mentioned piano was to be sent to the exhibition of New York, but unfortunately Mr. M. was not furnished with the necessary documents, to send it in due time. The Emperor of Brazil has been in contact with his fellow countrymen, and, perhaps, in another of his letters, give in full the biography of the renowned French piano maker, the Chickering of Paris.

A chemist from Nuss, Mr. Edward Boyer, has discovered a particular process by which all prints can be transferred on to paper, and thus used as an artistic device, by the litographer, the pencil, and, perhaps, by the painter. This new invention will furnish as many prints as desired. This new invention does not cost much, and is considered to be one of the most inestimable advantages for the arts and sciences.

The pleasure and theatrical displays have not been neglected, and I have but to mention the following farces performed at three theatres. At the Vandœuvre, "La Noix Dorée," "L'Amour au

"Daguerotype," "At the Varieties," "Le Poete," and "Le Sacerdote," and at the Palais Royal, "Vu Chapeau qui s'envole," and "Le bon homme entre deux chaises." These light vaudevilles have proved quite successful.

The opera house will re-open on the 24th inst., with the grand musical opera of "Les Huguenots," of Meyerbeer.

A bull fight took place at Beaumais on the 17th inst., in which three men were dangerously wounded by the animals. The Mayor has prohibited these dangerous displays, too late for the ribs of the unfortunate *baudiers* and *toreros*.

M. Auguste Nourrit, who was lately professor of singing in Philaeupolis, committed suicide, last Wednesday, by jumping from the Seine. This unfortunate man, who was for the last two months subject to fits of monomania, has ended his life in the same manner as his brother, the singer of the Grand Opera. How wonderful, to see two brothers die in the same manner.

Paris, 22nd December.

to give their children a good education, are often complaining of not being able to find a school where the young men could receive in the same time both a French and American education. M. Delacour, who was formerly principal of the College of Montils, has just replied to this demand, in opening an establishment in which will soon be obtained the patronage of the citizens of the United States. An immense hotel, situated near the Garden of Plants, in the most healthy ward of Paris and near all the great scientific and literary schools, has been hired as a residence for the young men, which will be sufficiently large to contain a complete college of education. The most celebrated men of Paris and of the United States, namely, Messrs. Rivet, Everett, Sedgwick, Langdon, Felton, Aupers, de Tournelles, Bartholomew, St. Hilaire, &c., have offered their references to M. Delacour, who, no doubt, will meet with great success.

B. H. R.

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Within three or four paces, drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering immediately below the floating rib on the right side and passed through into the liver to the right of the gall bladder. The bullet then struck and fired a second time, but the ball missed him. He then retreated towards home, but was afterwards arrested by officers Lewis and Finnegan, and taken to the police station. When the two men, Ames when arrested had as his person four double-barrelled pistols, three of which were loaded, and his swordsmen, which was patterned by blood. Just before being arrested he stood on the sidewalk in front of Hall's saloon, and was talking to a man who was standing there. He intended to kill the two men. A crowd soon collected, and such was the excitement that had not Ames retreated from his house, and immediately been arrested, he would have been killed by the mob. He was taken by violence, and probably banded him very rough.

Had recovered himself and walked home. Doctors Edwards, Dandridge and Foster were called, who probed the wound, and found it was not mortal. He was taken to Hall's saloon with sickness at the stomach. His physicians pronounced his case hopeless, and Mr. Hall

the following day, he returned to Boston and called on Dr. Edward C. Ames, a family physician, substantially as follows: "I was coming home, and passed Dr. Ames's as I passed he hesitated; I continued some three or four paces, and turned round and he came and approached me with his cane aloft and called me a d—d rascal or scoundrel. I struck him with my fist; he drew a knife once, I took it from him; he recovered it, and I struck him several times with my fist, and he approached me with his cane aloft. I have conquered him. He drew his pistol when I was not more than three or four feet from him and shot me; I got behind a tree box and retreated to my room. At 12 o'clock Mr. Hall had slept some, had less anxiety, and appeared to suffer less pain. His pulse was weak, and indications were more favorable. At one o'clock he was more awake, and his pulse was stronger. At two o'clock he was still vomiting freely, and suffering more pain. His physicians decide the indications strongly against him, and the possibility of his recovery extremely doubtful."

Boats.	Tons.	Crews.	H.	M.	S.
Ran-lee	5	J. W. Pomeroy	30	10	51
Anna	5	Duclos, Boston	11	10	43
Wing	4	Charles C. Foster	11	10	43
Wing	4	N. South Boston	1	23	24
Rattle	7	Callaghan Boston	1	15	51
Grace	5	— South Boston	Withdrawn		
McDuff	5	Charles C. Foster	11	10	43
Viper	5	South, Quincy	11	13	14

The prizes were awarded as follows:—
 To the "Rancher," of South Boston, George C. Thacher commanding, the first prize, a spy glass.
 To the "Village Bell," of Quincy, the second prize, a compass.
 To the "McDuff," of South Boston, the

THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME—Alfred J. Works, Esq., a young lawyer, of New Haven, and James H. Conklin, a former convict, were sentenced to the Connecticut State prison, by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States Court, for attempting to defraud the pension office by a false certificate. Works has a young and amiable wife, and is respectably connected. He has been married *thirteen* on saying he has died he might easily have been believed as he had given ample security to his bondsmen. But he and Conklin, relying upon an acquittal, resolved to stand the event. The pension claim was in favor of the widow of Major Lillie, an officer of the Revolution, and was founded on a law passed in 1838, which provided that the widow of a Revolutionary warrior should be entitled to a pension. Conklin, Works' clerk, obtained all the necessary affidavits and transmitted them to Washington, where Works was staying to prosecute similar claims against the

government. In the said affidavits it was stated that the widow of Major Lillie was never married again, whereas she had been married to a Mr. Baker, and had several children. These facts, witnesses testified, were known to Concklin and to Worke, who, notwithstanding, promoted the claim.